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master. The doctor attended to the binding up of the leg and then Flash went out with his little friend, probably seeing him home.—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

[Flash, whom we have known for years, is a well-trained Irish setter, and is a dog of unusual docility and intelligence.—*Ed.*]

ANTHROPOLOGY.[1]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.—Quite frequently we have drawn attention to the necessity of a consensus among anthropologists as to the technical terms to be used in certain cases, and also to the precise boundaries of these terms. At the suggestion and request of a friend in Ohio, we revert to the subject, and present in the present number a short article on names, by Mr. John Murdoch. Without pretending to legislate upon the subject, we invite the most minute criticism, promising to use the words below defined in the sense given, unless some one offers a sufficient reason to the contrary.

THE PARTS OF ESKIMO HARPOONS.—I have been recently making an extended study of Eskimo harpoons, and in describing this widespread class of weapons have adopted the following nomenclature, which is applicable to all the harpoons used along the northern shores of the new world, from Greenland to the Gulf of Alaska and in the north-eastern corner of Siberia. These harpoons fall naturally into the two following classes:

1. *Toggle-harpoons,* in which the head fits upon the shaft by means of a socket, and is slung in a loop at the end of the line in such manner that, when plunged into an animal, the strain upon the line causes the head to become detached from the shaft and to turn like a toggle across the wound underneath the skin.

2. *Barbed-harpoons,* in which the head fits into a socket in the shaft, holding the animal by one or more barbs, like those of an arrow.

The head of an Eskimo harpoon is always detachable from the shaft, and fastened securely to the line. In the first class the line is often attached temporarily to the shaft, and has fastened to it one or more floats made of inflated seal-skins. This class includes the ordinary *seal, walrus* and *whale* harpoons of various sizes and used both for thrusting and darting.

The second class (comprising the so-called "bladder-arrow" of the Greenlanders and the seal and beluga darts of the western Eskimo, used only for darting) always has the line attached permanently to the shaft, which is made to serve as a float, either by attaching an inflated bladder to it or by making the line fast in a martingale, so that the shaft is dragged sideways through the water.

A harpoon of the first class consists of a *shaft,* usually of wood, to the butt of which is sometimes fitted a sharp *ice-pick* of bone, antler or preferably of walrus-ivory. To the outer end is fitted the *fore-shaft* of bone or ivory, which may be simply a ferule of greater or less length, of the same diameter as the shaft, or may be expanded into a heavy pear-shaped knob, so as to give weight to the head of a weapon intended for darting. Into a *socket* in the end of the fore-shaft fits one extremity of the slender *loose shaft*, which is short in a harpoon intended solely for darting, long in one which is to be thrust through a hole in the ice. This is attached to the rest of the harpoon, usually to the fore-shaft, by the *assembling line* passing through holes in each and keeping the loose shaft from being dropped and lost. On the small seal-harpoon the assembling line is frequently long, and knotted also to the shaft and ice-pick, so that if the harpoon breaks the parts are not lost.

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[1] Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

The function of the loose shaft is to prevent the harpoon from breaking with a lateral strain, while its play in its socket facilitates the unshipping of the toggle-head. Some harpoons are still made with the fore-shaft and loose shaft in one piece, and the unshipping of the head is provided for by the shape of the lip-end.

On the point of the loose shaft fits the *toggle-head*, consisting of a *body* of bone or ivory in the shape of a slender conoid or hexagonal pyramid with the base beveled off so as to form a long sharp spur, the *barb* of which may be split into two or more *points*. The body is usually somewhat flattened at right angles to the plane of the barb, but in some localities it is very much flattened in the direction of that plane, in which case it often has a pair of lateral barbs near the apex.

In the apex of the body, usually at right angles to the barb, is the deep narrow *blade-slit*, into which fits the broad, thin, sharp lanceolate, or triangular blade of stone or metal. When of metal it is usually secured by one or more rivets. In the middle of the base is the deep *shaft-socket*, and through the middle of the body at right angles to the barb runs the *line-hole*, from which, on each side, deep longitudinal line-grooves run back to the base.

The line may be fastened directly to the head, in which case the end of the line is passed through the line-hole, brought back and secured to the standing part (to use a nautical term) so that the head is slung in a loop of the line. Or the line may be joined to the head by means of a *leader*, or short line, attached as before explained to the head and knotted or spliced at the end into a a loop, the *becket*, in which case the line may be fastened or detached at pleasure.

When the head is fitted upon the shaft the line is brought down nearly to the middle of the latter and either knotted securely around it, fastened with a "slippery hitch" or attached by means of a small loop or ring of ivory to a little peg, the *line-hook*, projecting from the shaft. The last contrivance is used when the line has a float attached to it.

Harpoons of the second class are more simple. The shaft is never fitted with an ice-pick, but sometimes has feathering at the butt like an arrow. The fore-shaft is usually of greater diameter than the shaft, and its socket receives the *shank* of the head, which has flat *faces*, sharp point and sides, and one or more unilateral or pairs of bilateral barbs. It is usually made of bone or ivory, and the *line* is fastened to it by passing the end through a hole in the shank and tying a knot on the opposite side.

GLOSSARY OF THE HARPOON.

ASSEMBLING-LINE, a line joining the loose shaft of the harpoon to the fore-shaft, or joining all the sections of a harpoon so that if a part is broken off it will not be lost.

BARBED-HARPOON, a harpoon designed to hold the animal struck by one or more lateral barbs on the head.

BLADE-SLIT, a "saw cut" in the front of a harpoon or spear-head into which the blade is fitted.

BODY, the bone or ivory portion of a toggle-head.

BODY-BARB, the sharp spur or spurs in which the body of a toggle-head terminates.

FORE-SHAFT, the anterior end of a harpoon or spear-shaft when made in a separate piece and of different material.

HARPOON, a spear for capturing aquatic animals, designed so as to hold the prey by means of a barbed or a toggle-head. Harpoons may be thrust or darted with the hand or from a throwing stick, and receive a variety of names according to form and special use.

HARPOON-BLADE, a sharp lanceolate or triangular blade of stone or metal forming the cutting portion of a harpoon-head.

HARPOON-FLOAT, an inflated skin or bladder attached to the harpoon, either to the line or to the shaft, to act as a drag on the game.

HARPOON-SHAFT, the wooden portion of a harpoon or, more generally, the entire portion behind the head.

HARPOON-HEAD, the part of the harpoon which enters the animal and holds it by its barbs or other contrivance.

HARPOON-LINE, a line, one end of which is fastened to the harpoon, the other end being either attached to a float or lashed to the shaft or held by the hunter.

ICE-PICK, a "bayonet" usually of walrus-ivory, bone or antler, fitted to the hinder end of a harpoon and used for chipping holes in the ice.

LEADER, a short line fastened to the harpoon-head; to it the line is so attached as to be removable at will.

LINE-GROOVES, furrows on the sides of a toggle-head extending from the line-hole backward, into which the line or the leader fits, so as to facilitate the entrance of the head into the game.

LINE-HOLE, a perforation through a toggle-head to receive the leader on one end of the harpoon line.

LINE-HOOK, a peg on the harpoon-shaft to receive a loop or eyelet in the harpoon-line when the head is in place and the line drawn taut.

LOOSE-SHAFT, a spindle-shaped rod of ivory or other hard substance between the toggle-head and the fore-shaft of a harpoon to prevent the breaking of the shaft by a lateral strain. It is connected with the fore-shaft or the shaft by an assembling-line. It is short in a darting harpoon and long in one used to strike seals under the ice.

MARTINGALE, a line attached by its ends to the harpoon-shaft near the extremeties, and fastened in the middle to the harpoon-line.

RETRIEVING-HARPOON, a light harpoon used almost exclusively for retrieving seals that have been shot in the water. One end of the line is made fast to the shaft close to the head, the other end is held by the hunter.

SEAL-DART, a barbed harpoon launched from a throwing stick. The line is permanently attached to the shaft which is so mounted as to serve as a float or drag.

SHAFT-SOCKET, a cavity in the base of a toggle-head to receive the front end of the loose shaft.

SHANK, the part of a barbed-head which fits into the socket.

SOCKET, a cavity in the front of a harpoon fore-shaft to receive the barbed head or the loose shaft.

THROWING-STICK, a device for hurling a harpoon or spear. Its essential parts are the groove in which the shaft of the weapon lies and the hook or eyelet to hold against the shaft.

TOGGLE-HARPOON, a harpoon in which the head is fitted to the shaft in such a manner that when driven into the body of the animal it turns like a toggle under the skin, so that it cannot be withdrawn.

TOGGLE-HEAD, the part of a harpoon which enters the body of the animal, turns at right angles and acts as a toggle in preventing escape. It consists of a body and blade. The body is of bone or ivory made in the shape of a slender conoid or hexagonal prism, with the base cut off obliquely so as to form a long sharp spur or barb, which in turn may be split into two or more points.

—*John Murdoch, U. S. Nat. Mus.*

ANTHROPOLOGY IN BRAZIL.—The sixth volume of Archivo do Museo Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, dated 1885, contains the following papers:

Contributions to the ethnology of the valley of the Amazons. I. Sambaquis of the Amazon. By Charles Frederick Hart. pp. 1–174.

The man of the Sambaquis. By Dr. J. B. de Lacerda. pp. 175–204.

New craniological studies upon the Botocudos. By Dr. J. Rodrigues Peixoto. pp. 205–256.

Investigations upon the archæology of Brazil. By Dr. Ladislau Netto. pp. 257–554.

This volume of archivos is a monument commemorative of the Anthropological Exposition of Brazil, opened 29th July, 1882, under the auspices of the National Museum, of which Dr. Ladislau Netto is director.

The first part contains ethnological papers by Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt, many hitherto inedited, supplemented by his pupil, Orville Dewey. M. Lacerda compares the Botocudos of the Sambaquis (Brazilian Kjökkenmödding) of the south with those of the Rio Doce and discovers curious affinities between the two types and the man of Lagoa Santa. M. Peixoto concludes that no type yet examined in Brazil presents the essential characters of a race. It appears that a great mixing has long been going on among South American populations. The plastic forms of the primordial elements, factors in the mixture, have long ago disappeared in the general fusion.

M. Netto's contribution occupies more than half of the volume and is rich in material for future study.

The first subject considered by M. Netto is the Mound of Pacoval, on the borders of Lake Arary, a hillock in form of a tortoise, a national necropolis wherein a whole nation buried their treasures with their dead. Here were found vast deposits of ornamental pottery. One of the interesting and useful characteristics of this people was the symbolical representation of the human head, which the author of the paper regards as portraitures of the people. Many pages of the memoir are occupied with the description of the markings on this pottery.

Among the works of the mound-builders of the Amazon are innumerable characteristics which recall the works of mound-builders of the Mississippi valley as well as those of the civilized peoples further south. Through much of M. Netto's comparative work we are unable to find our way, lacking the material, but every archæologist will be delighted with his figures and descriptions of stone implements. The existence of nephrite specimens among the objects from the shell-heaps and mounds is another confirmation of the belief that all implements of this material found in America are of American origin.

MANUFACTURE OF BOWS AND ARROWS AMONG THE NATANO (HUPA) AND KENUCK (KLAMATH) INDIANS.—The bow-makers of both these tribes are specialists, and the trade is now confined to a very few old men. I have here seen no man under forty years of age that could make a bow or an arrow, and only one old man who could make a stone arrow-head.

To make a bow, the wood of a yew sapling two and a half to three inches in diameter is selected and rough hewn to shape, the heart side inward and the back carefully smoothed to the form of the back of the bow. The sinew is laid on while the wood is green, and held in place until dry by means of a twine wrapping. In this condition it is hung in the sweat house until the wood is thoroughly seasoned, when it is finished and strung, and in some cases the back varnished and painted. The most delicate part of the operation is to get the proper tension on the sinew backing. If too tight the wood crimps or splinters when the bow is strung, and a lack of proper tension leaves the bow weak and worthless. When the bow is seasoned it has a reverse curve of about three inches.

The sinew for the backing and bow-string is taken from the back and the hind leg of the deer at the time of killing, and dried for future use. When required it is soaked until pliable, stripped into fine shreds and laid on by commencing at each end and terminating at the center of the bow. The sinew is slightly twisted and dried before it is placed on the bow.

The glue used to fix the backing is obtained by boiling the gland of the lower jaw and the nose of the sturgeon. This is dried in balls and preserved for use, and is prepared by simply dipping it in warm water and rubbing it on the wood.

The arrow shafts are usually made from the wood of the wild currant, and are worked to shape with a knife and tried by the eye. After roughing they are allowed to season and are then finished. Any curves are taken out with a straightener, made of a piece of hard wood, spindle-shaped and perforated in the middle. The arrow-heads used in war and for big game are usually made from flint and obsidian, and more recently of iron and steel. The flakes for the stone heads are knocked off by means of a pitching tool of deer antler. The stone heads are made with a chipper composed of a crooked handle to which is lashed a short piece of antler precisely similar to those which I collected at Pt. Barrow. The work is held in the left hand on a pad and flaked off by pressure with the tool in the right hand in exactly the same manner as I found the Innuits doing in Northern Alaska.

The bows made by these people are effective for game up to fifty or seventy-five yards, and would inflict a serious wound at one hundred yards. At fifty yards the arrows will penetrate a deer from five to ten inches. I never heard of one passing entirely through a deer. The elk-skin armor which I sent to the museum (Nos. 120 and 121) is proof against any arrow.—*P. H. Ray.*

CALIFORNIAN AND POLYNESIAN FISH-HOOKS.—In his work on prehistoric fishing in Europe and North America, Dr. Rau has drawn attention to the similarity of South Californian and Polynesian fish-hooks of shell and bone, and he has figured a few from South Sea islands for the sake of comparison. In consequence thereof he received, unasked, a short time ago, from the ethnological department of the British Museum a communication together with a large plate of drawings of Polynesian fish-hooks preserved in the museum. Some of these are strikingly alike the Californian specimens; not only does the curved points in these hooks approach very closely the shank, but they also show, like the California hooks, a barb on the outside. This analogy is the more significant, as some ethnologists, Dr. Charles Pickering among them, have claimed a relationship between the Polynesians and South Californians.

Another interesting connecting link between these two regions is a collection of shell necklaces from Talamanca, Costa Rica, made from the apex whorls of Oliva, and ground down on the string similarly to those Penrhyn and Kingsmill islands described by Mr. Horatio Hale.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CLASSIFICATION OF THE RACES OF MAN.—At a meeting of the London Anthropological Institute, held May 25th, Mr. R. S. Poole read a paper, reported in *Nature*, on the "Ancient Egyptian Classification of the Races of Man." This was defined by the famous subject of the four races in the tombs of the kings, at Thebes (B. C. 1400—1200). The types were (1) Egyptian, red; (2) Shemite, yellow; (3) Libyan, white; (4) Negro, black. By comparison with monuments of the same period and of a somewhat earlier date, the first race, clearly an intermediate type, was seen to comprehend the Phenicians, the Egyptians and the people of Arabia Felix with the opposite coast. The Libyan race included an aquiline type, with marked supraorbital ridges and receding foreheads, as well as a straight-nosed type. These two types inhabited the south coast of the Mediterranean and some of the islands. The Negro race included the Negro and Nubian types. The Hittites and Hyksos, or shepherds, were as yet unclassed. Professor Flower remarked upon the resemblance of the aquiline Libyan type to that of the Neanderthal crania and the oldest European type; and saw in the Hyksos head distinctly Mongolian characters. These two points are of the highest consequence in historical anthropology.

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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.[1]

— A new society, known as the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, has been organized at Scranton, Pennsylvania. It starts off with the remarkable number of six hundred charter members, including the names of most of the prominent men and women of the Lackawanna valley. In June and July a summer school of geology was carried on under the auspices of the society, and conducted by Professor John C. Branner, of the Indiana University. The interest manifested in this class is a promise of what may be expected hereafter of the society, in the way of interesting its younger members in active work. The class numbered forty regularly enrolled members, while on some days the excursions in the field numbered nearly twice as many. Lectures upon the geology of the region were delivered every alternate evening to full houses. A lecture was also delivered by Professor W. R. Dudley, of Cornell University, upon the geographical distribution of plants.

Scranton is certainly well located for such work. To the south and within easy reach, the rocks are exposed all the way from the bottom of the Upper Silurian at the Delaware water gap to and through the coal measures of the Lackawanna valley. The mountainous region, fine scenery and extremely interesting geology and botany mark the place as an extraordinarily favorable

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[1] Edited by WM. HOSEA BALLOU, 265 Broadway, New York.